1521. It was at Cebu, according to the Chevalier Pigafettk^ijie worthy chronicler o£ Magellan's expedition, that the lattef presented the image of the *Santo Nino* (Holy Child) to the Cebuano queen. It was at Cebu that Legaspi set up the first government of Spain in 1565. It was at Cebu that San Carlos College, the first convent and school in the Philippines, was founded. Cebu was the first Christian settlement in the Orient.

Among the ancient relics of Spanish occupation which are found in Cebu are the Cross of Magellan, and the Holy Image of the Child Jesus. Colon, the oldest street constructed during the Spanish regime, still exists in the City. Verily Cebu is rich in historical associations and military traditions.

The citizens of Cebu would naturally assert that their city has more than historical sidelights to commend it, and they would be right. Cebu is the second largest city of the Islands, claiming to have nearly one hundred thousand inhabitants. Its principal rival for commercial supremacy in the Southern Islands is Iloilo, one of the leading sugar ports of the Philippines. Cebu gains additional fame by being the home of Hon. Sergio Osmena, distinguished statesman of his native land.

ZAMBOANGA, THE

The very name Zamboanga carries a lilt in its easy flowing syllables. "O the monkeys have no tails in Zamboanga" goes the impertinent jazz ditty. But the Spaniards caught more perfectly the charm of the place. They had a song of Zam-

boanga which began like this:

> No te vayaSj no te vayas de Zamboanga,
> Que me puedes, que me puedes olvidar;

[4] **Section read by Hon. Antonio Toribio, Municipal President of Zamboanga. See John R. White, *Bullets and Bolos* (1928), pp. 192, 193,**